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The Scutacarid Mites of Japan

VI. Four More *Archidispus* Associated with
Stenolophine Ground Beetles*

With 9 Text-figures

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ABSTRACT Four new species of scutacarid mites belonging to the genus *Archidispus* are described from Japan under the names of *A. conspicuus*, *A. foliatus*, *A. longicaudatus* and *A. papillosus*. They are associated with ground beetles of the subtribe Stenolophina of the tribe Harpalini and distinguished from the known congeners mainly by the shape of certain modified setae on ventral plates and the conformation of apodemes, and in *A. papillosus* and *A. longicaudatus*, also by the shape of leg IV and by the extremely long, dorsal and caudal setae of hysterosoma, respectively. The female mites are found clinging to the cervical membrane between head and prothorax of host insects. The male and immature stages are unknown.

Seven species of the genus *Archidispus* have hitherto been reported as associates of ground beetles belonging to the subtribe Stenolophina of the tribe Harpalini (Karafiat, 1959; Kurosa, 1974 and 1976). The present paper gives descriptions of four more new species of *Archidispus* found on ground beetles of the same subtribe occurring in Japan. The holotypes of the new species are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are now retained in my collection, but some of them will be distributed later to foreign museums.

Archidispus conspicuus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 3 A)

Female. Length of body, 150–180 μ ; width of body (greatest width of first hysterosomal tergite), 141–161 μ ; width between anterior sternocoxal condyles of leg III, 69–85 μ .

Dorsum. Free margin of first hysterosomal tergite with radial striations

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indistinctly visible. Dorsal setae of hysterosoma rather stout; d_1 a little anterior to, and nearly as long as l_1 , not attaining to posterior margin of first tergite; marginal thickening of insertion pore for l_1 with a short posteromesal protrusion; d_2 somewhat close to lateral margin of the tergite; mutual distance d_2-d_2 a little longer than l_4-l_4 ; d_2 , d_3 and l_3 subequal in length; d_4 much longer than these setae, about 1.2–1.4 times as long as d_3 . The order in length of dorsal setae of hysterosoma is as follows: $d_4 > l_4 > (d_3 \doteq l_3 \geq d_2) > (l_1 \doteq d_1)$.

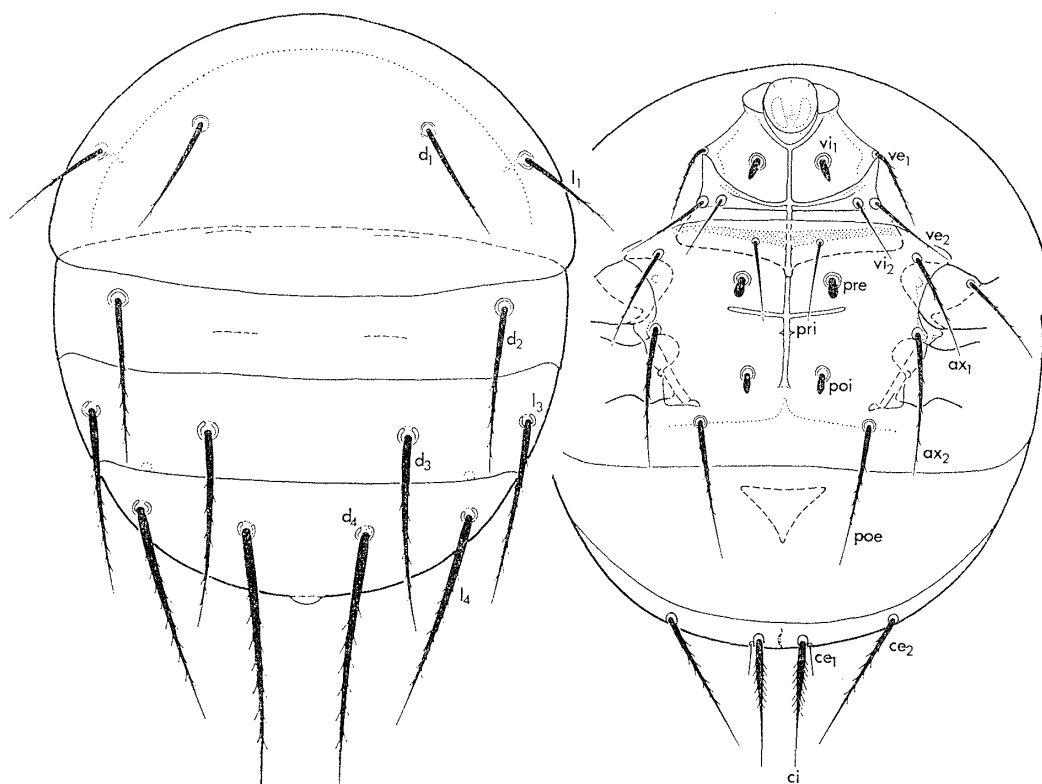


Fig. 1. *Archidispus conspicuus* sp. nov., female; dorsum (left) and venter (right).

Venter. Apodeme II well developed, usually forming a slightly re-entrant angle medially. Secondary transverse apodeme well developed though obscured laterally in many specimens, nearly straight, crossing anterior median apodeme at a level slightly posterior to the posteriormost point of apodeme II. Apodeme III also well developed. Apodeme IV nearly straight, horizontal or slightly oblique, extending about a half way to ventral margins of coxal foramina III, where it terminates abruptly. Setae of ventral plates: vi_1 (Fig. 2A) situated far from apodeme I, short and thick, peg- or spindle-shaped, with apex bluntly pointed; vi_2 somewhat apart from ve_2 ; pri rather close to median line; pre (Fig. 2 B) slightly laterad of, and well posterior to pri , short and thick, somewhat nipple-shaped, with rounded apex; poi (Fig. 2 C) much anterior to poe , similar to vi_1 in shape and size; poe usually nearly straight, not

thickened. Caudal seta *ci* weakly widened, rather densely barbed except for distal portion; *ce*₁ shorter than 1/2 the length of *ci*; *ce*₂ a little longer than *ci*, weakly barbed.

Legs. Leg I: tibiotarsus with two pinnacula moderately developed. Legs II and III: tarsus with two subequal claws. Leg IV (Fig. 2 D): tarsus moderately elongated in proximal as well as distal portion; pretarsus about 1/3 as long as tarsus; tarsus including pretarsus shorter than the remaining segments combined; seta *c* somewhat blunt at apex; *l* much longer than *k*; *p* a little longer than *l*; *q* close to *p*, short.

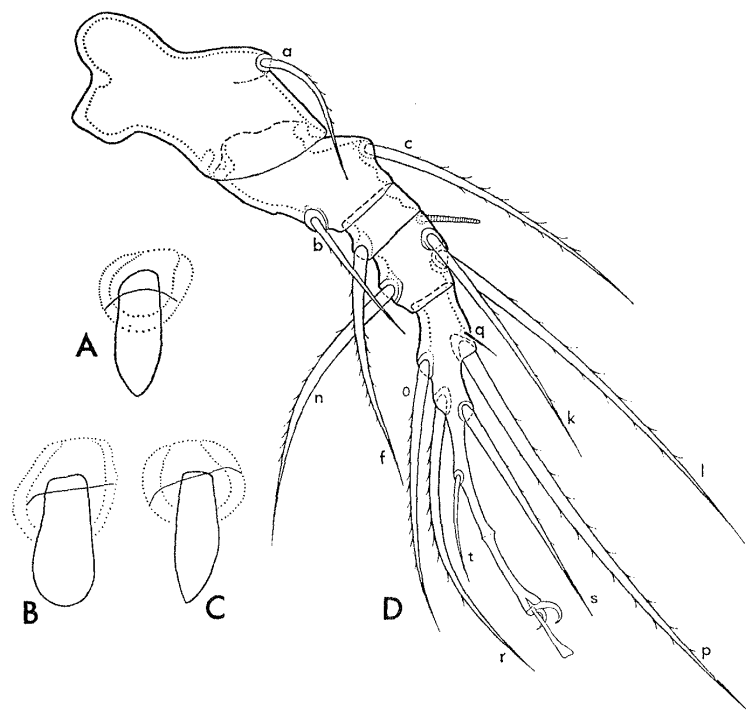


Fig. 2. *Archidispus conspicuus* sp. nov., female. — A–C. Setae of ventral plates (left side); A, seta *vi*₁; B, seta *pre*; C, seta *poi*. — D. Leg IV, ventral view.

Bionomics. The specimens examined were collected from adults of the ground beetles, *Anoplogenius cyanescens* (Hope), *Stenolophus* (*Stenolophus*) *iridicolor* Redtenbacher, *S. (Egadroma) difficilis* (Hope), *S. (E.) quinquepustulatus* (Wiedemann) and *Acupalpus* (*Palcuapus*) *inornatus* Bates (all belonging to the subtribe *Stenolophina* of the tribe *Harpalini*). The female mites were found clinging to the cervical membrane between head and prothorax of 'host' insects, with the exception of one specimen from the intersegmental membrane between prothorax and mesothorax of *A. cyanescens*. The largest number of mites per host (*A. cyanescens*) was 14. Nothing is known of the male and immature stages.

Type-series. Seventy female specimens collected at 15 different places in Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and the Ryukyus, Japan. They are as listed below:

Holotype (NSMT-Ac 9061): ♀, Misono, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 5-IX-1967,

K. Kurosa, ex *A. cyanescens*. Paratypes: 11 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 12 ♀♀, Tajima-ga-hara by the Riv. Arakawa, Urawa-shi, Saitama Pref., 1-IX-1971, K. Kurosa, ex *A. cyanescens* and *S. difficilis*; 15 ♀♀, Riv. Tonegawa by Toride-shi, Ibaraki Pref., 2-IX-1971 and 17-IX-1972, K. Kurosa, ex *A. cyanescens* and *S. difficilis*; 2 ♀♀, Kita-Kogane, Matsudo-shi, Chiba Pref., 1-XII-1968, T. Okumura, ex *A. cyanescens*; 2 ♀♀, Torami, Ichinomiya-machi, Chôsei-gun, Chiba Pref., 22-VII-1975, K. Kurosa, ex *S. iridicolor*; 2 ♀♀, Riv. Yodogawa by Moriguchi-shi, Osaka Pref., 5-VI-1940, Y. Yano, ex *S. difficilis*; 2 ♀♀, Uenoshiba, Sakai-shi, Osaka Pref., 11-IV-1940, Y. Yano, ex *S. iridicolor*; 1 ♀, Minoo-shi, Osaka Pref., 18-II-1940, Y. Yano, ex *A. cyanescens*; 8 ♀♀, Tainohata, Suma-ku, Kobe City, Hyôgo Pref., 30-IX-1939, K. Kurosa, ex *S. iridicolor*; 1 ♀, Yuyama, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime Pref., 23-V-1976, Y. Notsu, ex *A. cyanescens*; 6 ♀♀, Yoshii-machi, Ukiha-gun, Fukuoka Pref., 31-V-1956, 6-VI-1956 and 14-VI-1957, N. Gyôtoku, ex *S. difficilis* and *S. quinquepustulatus*; 1 ♀, Yufuin-chô, Ôita-gun, Ôita Pref., 4-IX-1977, K. Kurosa, ex *A. cyanescens*; 2 ♀♀, Taira, Kasari-chô, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 2-V-1976, J. Okuma, ex *A. cyanescens*; 2 ♀♀, Maesato, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 7-X-1975, T. Takahashi, ex *S. quinquepustulatus*; 2 ♀♀, Ôhara, Iriomote Is., Okinawa Pref., 20-VI-1966, S. Tachikawa, ex *S. quinquepustulatus*.

In addition, about 100 specimens with the same data as the type-series were examined. The following are not designated as types because of poor condition, but may be worth recording:— 16 ♀♀, Narimasu, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 31-V-1958 and 13-VI-1958, K. Kurosa, ex *S. quinquepustulatus*; 6 ♀♀, Minoo-shi, Osaka Pref., 18-II-1940, Y. Yano, ex *A. inornatus*; 3 ♀♀, Hamadera, Sakai-shi, Osaka Pref., 20-III-1940, Y. Yano, ex *S. iridicolor*; 10 ♀♀, Motoyama-chô, Higashi-Nada-ku, Kobe City, Hyôgo Pref., 4-IX-1941, K. Sakaguti, ex *S. iridicolor*; 1 ♀, Matsushima-chô, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa Pref., 7-VII-1974, M. Satou, ex *S. difficilis*; 13 ♀♀, Ibusuki-shi, Kagoshima Pref., 30~31-VII-1967, K. Sugiyama, ex *S. quinquepustulatus*.

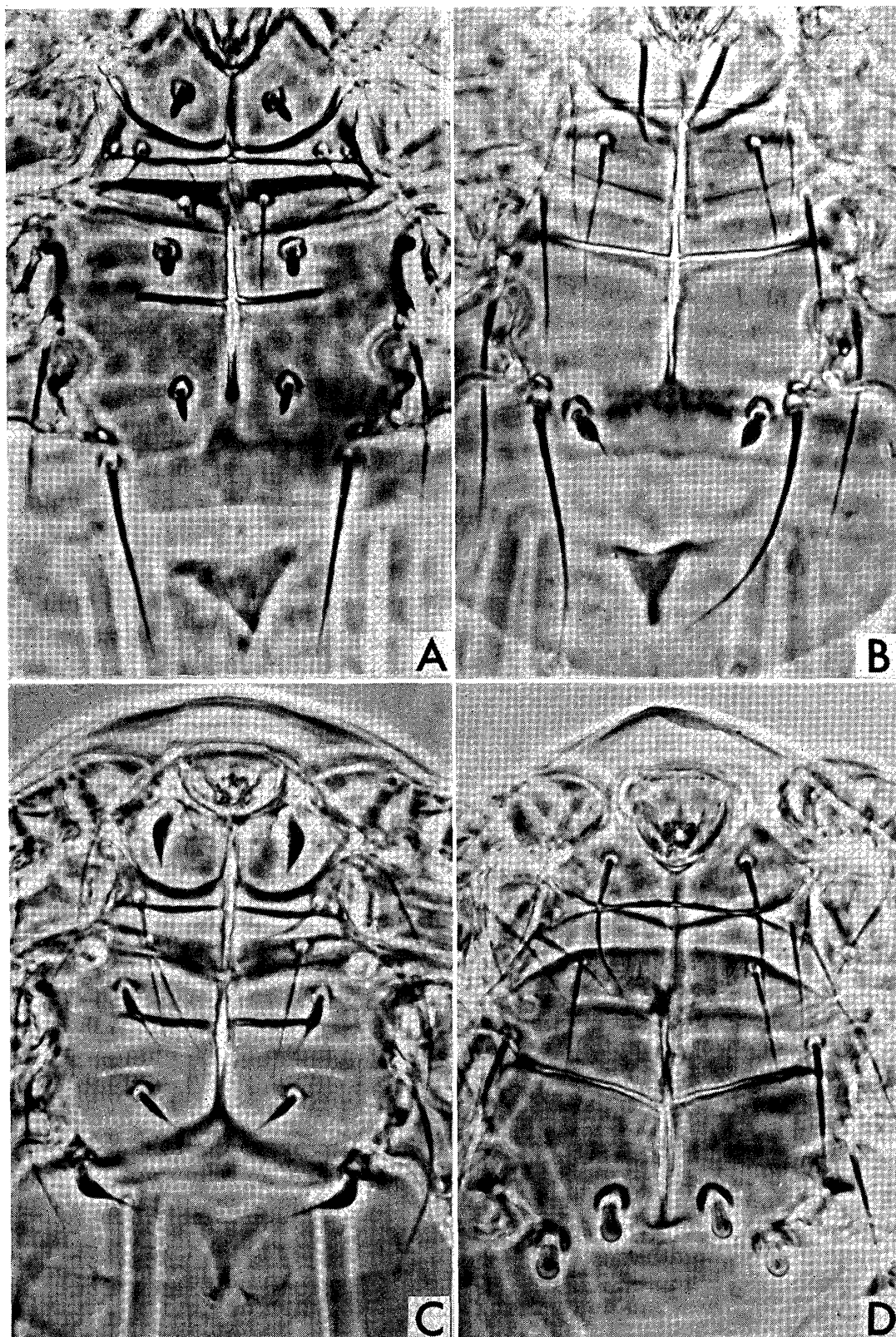
Remarks. Among the known members of the genus *Archidispus*, European *A. pterostichi* Rack, 1973, described from the carabid, *Pterostichus (Platysma) niger* (Schaller), seems to be most closely related to the present new species, especially in the shape and disposition of setae *pre* and *poi*, but may easily be distinguished from the latter by the absence of secondary transverse apodeme and the conformation of setae *vi*₁ and *poe*.

Archidispus foliatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 C, 4, 5)

Female. Length of body, 156–184 μ ; width of body (greatest width of first hysterosomal tergite), 131–154 μ ; width between anterior sternocoxal condyles of leg III, 82–87 μ .

Fig. 3. Photomicrographs of ventral plates of *Archidispus* spp. nov., female. — A. *A. conspicuus*. — B. *A. longicaudatus*. — C. *A. foliatus*. — D. *A. papillosus*.



Dorsum. Free margin of first hysterosomal tergite with radial striations hardly or not discernible; posterior margin of the same tergite broadly rounded between setae d_2 . Dorsal setae of hysterosoma rather thick; d_1 , d_2 , d_3 , l_1 and l_3 subequal in length; l_4 a little longer than these setae; d_4 the longest of dorsal setae, usually slightly longer than l_4 , about 1.4–1.6 times as long as d_3 ; d_1 slightly anterior to l_1 , usually reaching posterior margin of first tergite; marginal thickening of basal pore for l_1 without mesal or posteromesal protrusion; mutual distance d_2 – d_2 shorter than l_4 – l_4 ; d_4 and l_4 not densely barbed. The order in length of dorsal setae of hysterosoma is as follows: $d_4 \geq l_4 > (d_3 \doteq l_3 \doteq d_2 \doteq d_1 \doteq l_1)$.

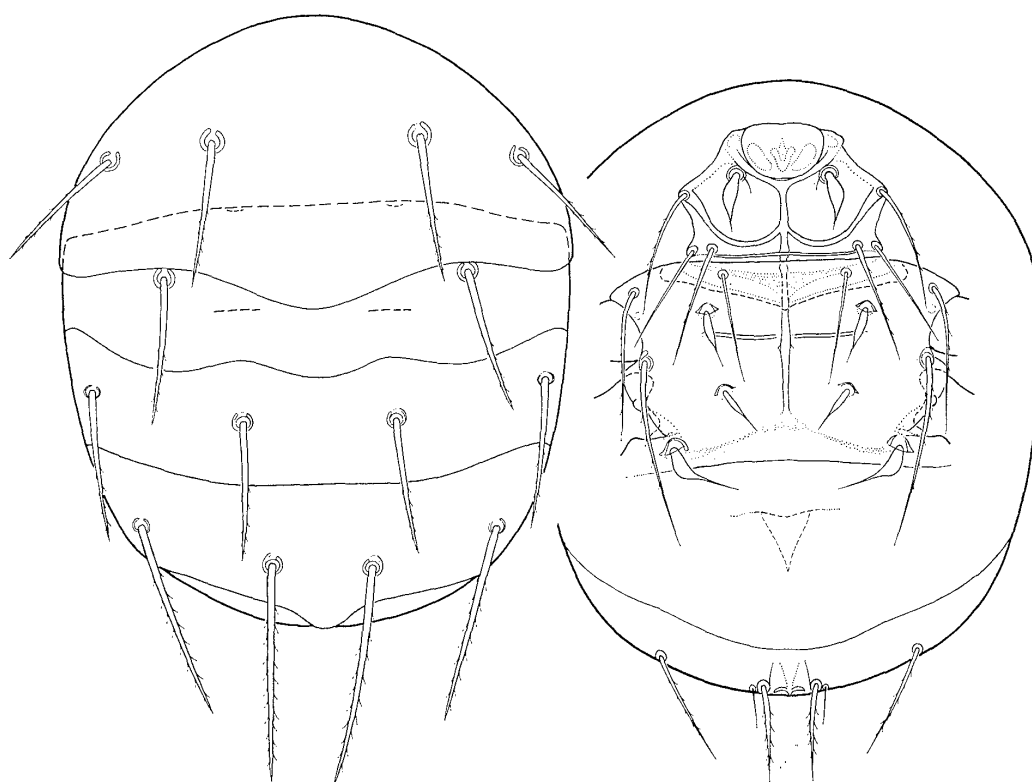


Fig. 4. *Archidispus foliatus* sp. nov., female; dorsum (left) and venter (right).

Venter. Gnathosoma rather short for its width. Apodeme II evenly and rather strongly arcuate separately in each lateral half, forming a deeply re-entrant angle medially. Secondary transverse apodeme well developed though somewhat obscured laterally in many specimens, nearly straight, crossing median apodeme at a level a little posterior to the posteriormost point of apodeme II. Apodeme IV nearly straight, horizontal or (rarely) slightly oblique, extending about a half way to ventral margins of coxal foramina III. Setae of ventral plates: vi_1 (Fig. 5 A) nearly on the level of the posteriormost point of circumgnathosomal foramen, strongly incurved and conspicuously thickened, but fine distally; viewed ventrally,

vi_1 is leaf-shaped and widest (ca. 3.5–4.0 μ) at about middle, the apex barely or not reaching apodeme II *in situ*; insertion pore for the seta contiguous to apodeme I or nearly so; a short linear thickening running posteromesad from the mesal side of this pore is always visible; vi_2 and ve_2 a little apart from each other, not thickened; pri fairly apart from median line; mutual distance $pri-pri$ only slightly shorter than vi_2-vi_2 ; pre (Fig. 5 B) slightly laterad of, and well posterior to pri , nearly on the level of anterior sternocoxal condyle of leg III, rather short, distinctly thickened and nearly straight (sometimes slightly incurved) in proximal 3/5 or thereabouts, but fine distally; viewed ventrally, pre widest at about 1/3 from base, the transition from thick to thin portion being not so abrupt; poi (Fig. 5 C) well anterior to poe , resembling pre in shape, but slightly shorter and somewhat thinner; poe (Fig. 5 D) short, conspicu-

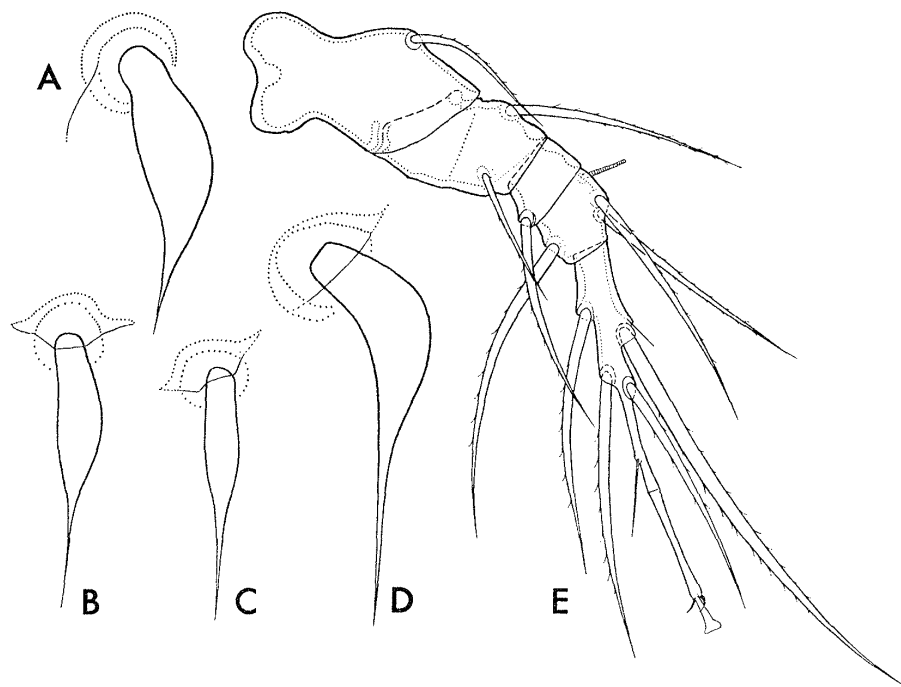


Fig. 5. *Archidispus foliatus* sp. nov., female. — A–D. Setae of ventral plates (left side); A, seta vi_1 ; B, seta pre ; C, seta poi ; D, seta poe . — E. Leg IV, ventral view.

ously thickened and strongly incurved in proximal 1/2–3/5, and then rather suddenly attenuate. Caudal setae ci and ce_2 relatively short, not densely barbed; ce_2 a little longer and thinner than ci ; ce_1 much shorter than ci .

Legs. Leg I: tibiotarsus with two pinnacula well developed. Legs II and III: tarsus with two subequal claws. Leg IV (Fig. 5 E): tarsus rather well elongated in proximal as well as distal portion; pretarsus about 2/5 as long as tarsus; tarsus including pretarsus slightly shorter than the remaining segments combined; setae c and l more or less blunt at apex, c , k and l subequal in length; p far longer than l ; q close to p , short; tibial solenidion fairly long (ca. 12–14 μ).

Bionomics. The specimens examined (68 in number) were collected from adults of the ground beetles, *Acupalpus* (*Palcuapus*) *inornatus* Bates, *A. (Setacupalpus) sobosanus* Habu, *Stenolophus* (*Stenolophus*) *propinquus* Morawitz, *S. (S.) iridicolor* Redtenbacher, *S. (Egadroma) difficilis* (Hope) and *Anoplogenus cyanescens* (Hope). The female mites were found invariably clinging to the cervical membrane between head and prothorax of host insects. The largest number of mites per host (*A. inornatus*) was 19. Nothing is known of the male and immature stages.

Type-series. Twenty-eight female specimens collected at eight different places in Honshu and the Ryukyus, Japan. They are as listed below:

Holotype (NSMT-Ac 9062): ♀, Torami, Ichinomiya-machi, Chôsei-gun, Chiba Pref., 2-IX-1975, K. Kurosa, ex *A. inornatus*. Paratypes: 9 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 2-IX-1975, 27-VII-1976 and 24-VIII-1976, K. Kurosa, ex *A. inornatus*, *A. sobosanus* and *A. cyanescens*; 1 ♀, Riv. Tonegawa by Toride-shi, Ibaraki Pref., 17-IX-1972, K. Kurosa, ex *S. difficilis*; 6 ♀♀, Narimasu, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 28-VI-1958 and 7-IX-1958, K. Kurosa, ex *A. inornatus* and *S. difficilis*; 2 ♀♀, Misono, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, 5-IX-1967 and 28-V-1972, K. Kurosa, ex *A. inornatus* and *A. cyanescens*; 4 ♀♀, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa Pref., 10-V-1972, K. Kurosa, ex *S. propinquus*; 1 ♀, Wakamatsu, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Pref., 24-VII-1970, M. Takaba, ex *S. iridicolor*; 3 ♀♀, Minoo-shi, Osaka Pref., 18-II-1940, Y. Yano, ex *A. inornatus*; 1 ♀, Taira, Kasari-chô, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 2-V-1976, J. Okuma, ex *A. cyanescens*.

Remarks. The present new species resembles *Archidispus omega* Kurosa, 1976, in the conformation of apodeme II, leg IV, setae vi_1 , *pre*, *poi* and *poe*, as well as in the disposition of setae vi_1 , vi_2 and *poi*. These two species are apparently close relatives, but the disposition of seta *pre* and the stoutness of caudal setae are very different between them.

Archidispus longicaudatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 B, 6, 7)

Female. Length of body, 138–172 μ ; width of body (greatest width of first hysterosomal tergite), 141–169 μ ; width between anterior sternocoxal condyles of leg III, 63–74 μ .

Dorsum. Free margin of first hysterosomal tergite with radial striations indistinctly visible. Dorsal setae of hysterosoma considerably long except for d_1 and l_1 , with fine apex; d_1 nearly as long as, and a little anterior to l_1 ; marginal thickening of insertion pore for l_1 with a posteromesal protrusion; d_2 rather close to lateral margin of the tergite; mutual distance d_2 – d_2 a little longer than l_4 – l_4 ; d_4 about 1.1–1.2 times as long as d_3 . The order in length of dorsal setae of hysterosoma is as follows: $d_4 > l_4 \geq d_3 > d_2 > l_3 > l_1 \geq d_1$.

Venter. Apodeme II nearly straight or slightly curved backward in median half. Secondary transverse apodeme distinct, slightly curved backward, and running in contact with apodeme II except in lateral portions. Internal branch of apodeme

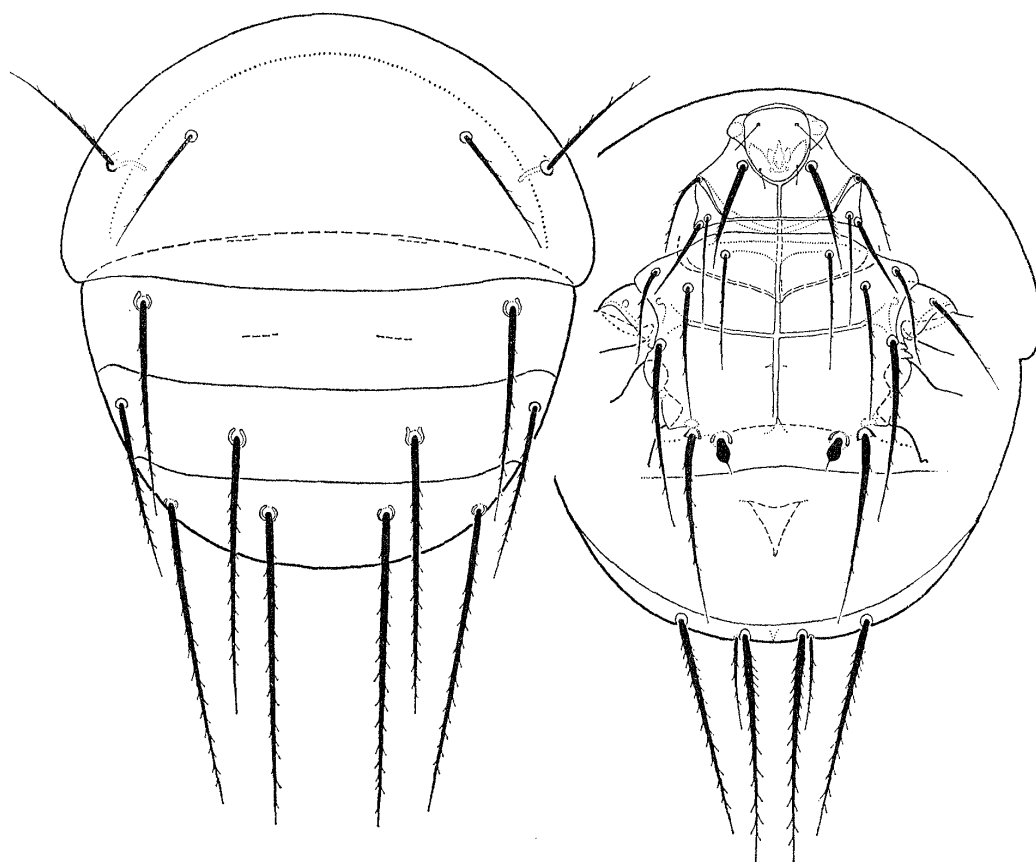


Fig. 6. *Archidispus longicaudatus* sp. nov., female; dorsum (left) and venter (right).

II clearly visible just behind secondary transverse apodeme. Apodeme IV slightly oblique, very weakly procurved, nearly reaching ventral margins of coxal foramina III. Setae of ventral plates: vi_1 nearly on the level of the posteriormost point of circumgnathosomal foramen or a little anterior to that level, rather thick though very fine in distal 1/3, with somewhat dense barbations at about 2/3 from base; insertion pore for vi_1 contiguous to apodeme I; vi_2 very close to, and anteromesad of ve_2 ; pri rather far from median line; pre well posterior to pri ; poi close to, and slightly posterior to poe , very short, ovoid in proximal 3/5, fine in distal 2/5. Caudal setae unusually long, with rather long barbs; ci and ce_2 subequal in length; ce_1 1/2 the length of ci or a little shorter.

Legs. Leg I: tibiotarsus with two pinnacula well developed. Leg II: anterior claw much larger than posterior claw. Leg III: anterior and posterior claws subequal in size. Leg IV (Fig. 7 C): posterodistal corner of coxa somewhat projecting and pointed; pretarsus much elongated, only slightly shorter than tarsus; tarsus including pretarsus as long as the remaining segments combined, or a little longer; setae c and l with fine apex as in other long setae; c fairly long; l a little longer than p ; q minute, close to p ; tibial solenidion very small.

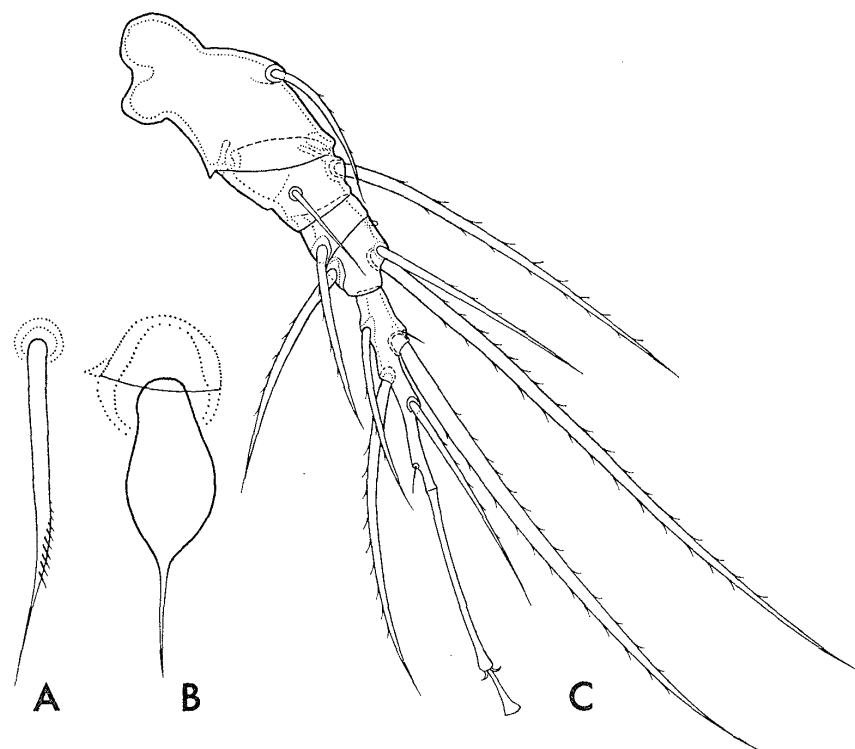


Fig. 7. *Archidispus longicaudatus* sp. nov., female. — A–B. Setae of ventral plates (left side); A, seta vi_1 ; B, seta poi (drawn in twice the enlargement for seta vi_1). — C. Leg IV, ventral view.

Bionomics. The specimens examined (146 in number) were collected from adults of the ground beetles, *Stenolophus (Egadroma) difficilis* (Hope), with the exception of three examples from *Anoplogenus cyanescens* (Hope) and one from *Acupalpus (Palcuapus) inornatus* Bates. The female mites were found attached to the cervical membrane between head and prothorax of host insects. Only one specimen was exceptionally discovered on the intersegmental membrane between prothorax and mesothorax of *S. difficilis*. The largest number of mites per host was 12. Nothing is known of the male and immature stages.

Type-series. Twenty-six female specimens collected at nine different places in Honshu and Shikoku, Japan. They are as listed below:

Holotype (NSMT-Ac 9063): ♀, Tajima-ga-hara by the Riv. Arakawa, Urawa-shi, Saitama Pref., 1-IX-1971, K. Kurosa, ex *S. difficilis*. Paratypes: 9 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, same data as the holotype but ex *A. cyanescens*; 2 ♀♀, Riv. Tonegawa by Toride-shi, Ibaraki Pref., 2-IX-1971 and 17-IX-1972, K. Kurosa, ex *S. difficilis*; 2 ♀♀, Riv. Tsurumigawa by Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa Pref., 2-VII-1970, K. Kurosa, ex *S. difficilis*; 1 ♀, Minoo-shi, Osaka Pref., 18-II-1940, Y. Yano, ex *A. inornatus*; 5 ♀♀, Uenoshiba, Sakai-shi, Osaka Pref., 28-III-1940, Y. Yano, ex *S. difficilis*; 1 ♀, Riv. Yodogawa by Moriguchi-shi, Osaka Pref., 5-VI-1940, Y.

Yano, ex *S. difficilis*; 1 ♀, Nakatsu-hama, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyôgo Pref., 22-IX-1942, K. Kurosa, ex *S. difficilis*; 1 ♀, Matsushima-chô, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa Pref., 21-VIII-1974, M. Satou, ex *S. difficilis*; 2 ♀♀, Yashima, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa Pref., 6-V-1974, M. Satou, ex *A. cyanescens*.

Remarks. The present new species is unique among the members of the genus in extremely long, dorsal and caudal setae of hysterosoma, and the conformation and disposition of ventral seta *poi*. Besides, the shape of apodeme II and secondary transverse apodeme is also characteristic of the species.

Archidispus papillosus sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 D, 8, 9)

Female. Length of body, 187–208 μ ; width of body (greatest width of first hysterosomal tergite), 138–155 μ ; width between anterior sternocoxal condyles of leg III, 90–99 μ .

Dorsum. Free margin of first hysterosomal tergite almost lacking in radial striation; median portion of free margin protruding anteroventrad like a rostrum and, in mounted specimens, frequently doubled in front of gnathosoma. Dorsal setae of hysterosoma rather stout and, except for l_3 and l_4 , somewhat blunt at apex; d_1

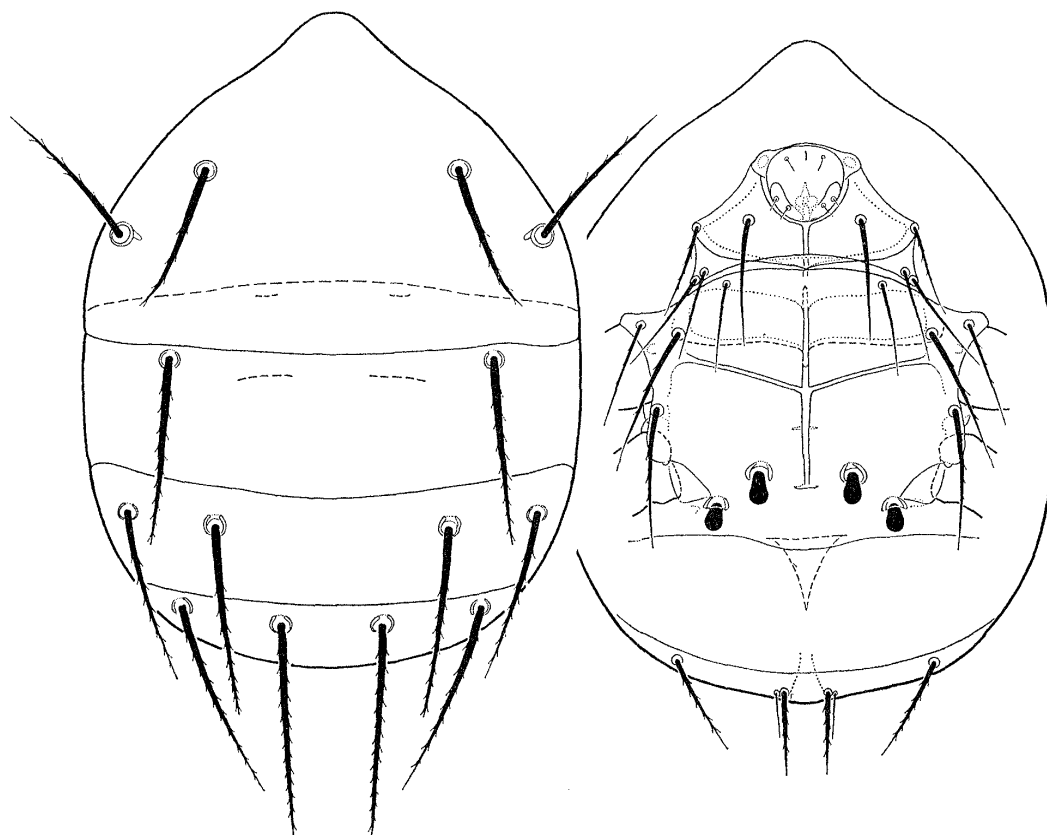


Fig. 8. *Archidispus papillosus* sp. nov., female; dorsum (left) and venter (right).

well anterior to, and nearly as long as l_1 , not attaining to posterior margin of first tergite; marginal thickening of insertion pore for l_1 with a very short mesal protrusion; d_2 , d_3 , l_3 and l_4 subequal in length; d_4 about 1.1–1.2 times as long as d_3 . The order in length of dorsal setae of hysterosoma is as follows: $d_4 \geq (l_4 \div d_2 \div d_3) \geq l_3 \geq (l_1 \div d_1)$.

Venter. Gnathosoma rather large. Apodeme II weakly curved, nearly straight in submedian portion, forming a very obtuse angle medially. Secondary transverse apodeme well developed, distinctly curved backward, crossing anterior median apodeme at a level a little anterior to midpoint of apodeme II. Apodeme IV fairly oblique, nearly straight or weakly curved backward, almost extending to ventral margins of coxal foramina III. Anterior margin of posterior ventral plate

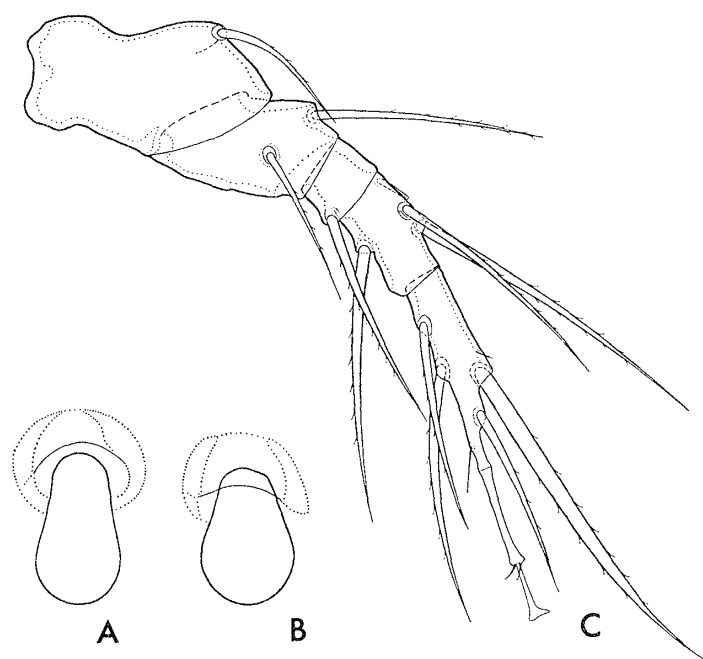


Fig. 9. *Archidispus papillosus* sp. nov., female. — A–B. Setae of posterior ventral plate (left side); A, seta *poi*; B, seta *poe*. — C. Leg IV, ventral view.

curved backward, well fitting in curvature of secondary transverse apodeme. Setae of ventral plates: vi_1 nearly on the level of the posteriormost point of circumgnathosomal foramen and at some distance from apodeme I; vi_2 very close to, and anteromesad of ve_2 ; *pri* far from median line; *pre* much posterior to *pri*, rather close to anterior sternocoxal condyle of leg III, stronger than *pri*; *poi* and *poe* similar to each other in shape and size, short and thick, bulb- or nipple-shaped, with evenly rounded apex; *poe* a little posterior to *poi*. Caudal setae rather short; ce_2 a little longer than *ci*; ce_1 much shorter than *ci*.

Legs. Leg I: tibiotarsus with two pinnacula well developed; solenidium 1 of

tibiotarsus stout, curved. Legs II and III: anterior claw much larger than posterior claw; solenidion of tarsus II fairly large. Leg IV (Fig. 9 C): tibia elongated, much longer than femurogenu, nearly parallel-sided in ventral view; proximal half of tarsus subcylindrical; pretarsus about 1/2 as long as tarsus; tarsus including pretarsus shorter than the remaining segments combined; seta *c* somewhat blunt at apex; *l* much longer than *k*; *p* a little longer than and much thicker than *l*; *q* minute, very close to, or at some distance from *p*.

Bionomics. The specimens examined (24 in number) were collected from adults of the ground beetles, *Anoplogenius cyanescens* (Hope) and *Stenolophus (Egadroma) difficilis* (Hope). The female mites were found invariably attached to the cervical membrane between head and prothorax of host insects. The largest number of mites per host (*A. cyanescens*) was 16. Nothing is known of the male and immature stages.

Type-series. Twenty-two female specimens collected at four places in Honshu, Japan. They are as listed below:

Holotype (NSMT-Ac 9064): ♀, Kita-Kogane, Matsudo-shi, Chiba Pref., 1–XII–1968, T. Okumura, ex *A. cyanescens*. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 17 ♀♀, Torami, Ichinomiya-machi, Chôsei-gun, Chiba Pref., 22–VII–1975, 27–VII–1976 and 27–IX–1976, K. Kurosa, ex *A. cyanescens*; 1 ♀, Riv. Tonegawa by Toride-shi, Ibaraki Pref., 17–IX–1972, K. Kurosa, ex *A. cyanescens*; 2 ♀♀, Tainohata Suma-ku, Kobe City, Hyôgo Pref., 12–VIII–1940, K. Kurosa, ex *S. difficilis*.

Remarks. This is a very peculiar species bearing no direct relationship with any of the known species of the genus. Its characteristic features are found in the shape of apodemes of anterior ventral plate, anterior margin of posterior ventral plate, setae *poi* and *poe*, and tibia and tarsus of leg IV.

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